

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXX. No. 303

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway.—Sax.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 25 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—ETHEL'S SINGING, DANCING, &c.—YOUNG AFRICA ON THE FLYING TRAP.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—Sax.

DODWORTH HALL, 805 Broadway.—BLIND TOM'S PIANO CONCERTS.

STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—FRENCH AND GERMAN THEATRE.

MONTPELLIER'S OPERA HOUSE, 27 and 29 Bowery.—MINSTRELS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHEL'S SINGING, DANCING, &c.—YOUNG AFRICA ON THE FLYING TRAP.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

STEREOSCOPE SCHOOL OF ART.—Corner of Grand and Crosby streets.

New York, Tuesday, October 31, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

Name of Paper.	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
HERALD.....	\$1,095,000
Times.....	368,150
Tribune.....	252,000
Evening Post.....	169,427
World.....	100,000
Sun.....	151,079
Express.....	90,548
NEW YORK HERALD.....	\$1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined.....	\$71,239

THE NEWS.

The steamships City of Dublin, Captain Eynon, from Liverpool on the 13th inst.; the Ibernia, Captain Craig, from Glasgow on the 14th inst.; the Alabama, Captain Lineberger, from New Orleans on the 20th, via Port-au-Prince, to which place she towed the disabled steamship Victor, and the Arcton, Captain Gray, from Savannah on the 26th, arrived here yesterday, but brought no news of particular importance.

General Hasbun and the other two members of the embassy from Tunis yesterday formally presented to President Johnson by Secretary Seward. The General made an address in Arabic, which was interpreted, expressing the gratification of his sovereign at the termination of our war and his grief over the assassination of President Lincoln, and the pleasure which he himself felt in having been selected for this mission. He also presented the Bey's letter and portrait. The President, in reply, alluded to this new inauguration of courtesies between the old continent of Africa and the new continent of America as suggestive and auspicious, and informed General Hasbun that he was already "favorably known to us as a soldier and a scholar, and, above all, as a statesman devoted to the extinction of slavery." The people of this country, the President stated, are engaged in trying a humanitarian experiment to whether a people can give liberty and the same time govern itself; and the events of our war, though painful to themselves, were but incidents of this great trial. The interview throughout was a very pleasant one.

The Tunisians will to-day make the tour of the defenses of Washington, and will to-night hold a reception at their hotel.

One of our Washington correspondents says it is believed that the refractory disposition manifested by the people of South Carolina in electing Wade Hampton Governor, by the convention of Georgia in the desire to assume the State's portion of the rebel war debt, and by the Mississippi Legislature in neglecting to pass the slavery prohibition amendment to the national constitution, will seriously alter the President's policy in dealing with those States, and that by their conduct they have jeopardized their chances of further leniency from him.

It is reported that Hampton Roads is shortly to be the rendezvous of a large and important fleet of naval vessels, the steamship Vanderbilt and the Monitor, and the events of this maritime gathering. From this point, it is said, vessels will be dispatched to our squadrons in different parts of the world.

General Fish, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee, has issued a circular regulating the status of white refugees, freedmen and abandoned orphans in his department. He says the State laws of apprenticeship will be recognized by the bureau, provided no distinction of color is made, but in case there is the law applying to white children will be extended to the colored children, and the vagrant laws made for free people now in force will be extended to the freedmen.

Our Porters Monroe despatch announces that John Mitchell has been released, and that he goes to Richmond to-day.

Governor Fenton, of this State, has issued his proclamation naming Thursday, the 7th of December, the day of Thanksgiving. It is to be hoped that the Thanksgiving of the entire nation will be unanimous and simultaneous.

Advises from Matamoros, Mexico, to Thursday last of course from imperial sources—report that the republicans, who had for a considerable time been hovering around that town, keeping Maximilian's men closely shut up within it, have been defeated and driven off. No particulars are given, but it is probable that the party defeated was only a small skirmishing detachment of the republican army in that vicinity, since imperial reports of a previous date estimated it at not less than two thousand, under General Escobedo, while General Mejia, the imperial commander, only claimed to have about fifteen hundred troops, though he placed considerable reliance on an auxiliary force of citizen volunteers of the town which he had organized.

Mejia had an iron garrison patrolling the Rio Grande above and below the town, to prevent a surprise by the republicans. It is said that the republican chief Cortina has given up his command and retired to Brownsville in a last because his superior officer would not permit him to lead an assault on Matamoros. The imperialists say they will soon receive an accession of a thousand more soldiers from Belgium. Official advices to the 24th inst. have been received in Washington from El Paso, at which time President Juarez still resided in that town. There was a report that imperial troops were marching on El Paso.

Mr. John Van Buren is pushing forward actively the operations of the democracy in the present political campaign in this State. During last week he spoke in Syracuse on Tuesday, in Canandaigua on Wednesday, in Pen Yan on Thursday, in Bath on Friday, and in Buffalo on Saturday. Yesterday he commenced his work for the present week by delivering an address to a large and enthusiastic assembly of democrats in Auburn, the home of Secretary Seward, during which he alluded to the inconsistency of the republicans in claiming President Johnson as their own and professing to be his only true supporters, while at the same time they oppose and condemn his reconstruction policy.

The democrats, he said, supported the President's view and supported his action. Mr. Van Buren also opposed the extension of national bonds from State taxation, and said that if this assumption be not received the securities will ultimately be repudiated by the people.

Last night another large democratic meeting in Auburn was addressed by Mr. Montgomery Blair, who condemned the course of his late republican associate, and announced his adherence to the policy of President Johnson.

The republicans of New Jersey held a mass meeting in Jersey City last evening. There was an immense concourse assembled, the hall selected for the occasion being crowded. The meeting was addressed by Governor Van Wyck and Logan, who strongly supported the republican State ticket.

Mr. A. M. Peto, who takes his departure for Eng-

land in the Scotia to-morrow, tendered his American friends a grand farewell banquet last evening at Delmonico's. The entertainment was of the most excellent description, and in its magnificence excelled any previous affair of the kind in this country. Speeches were made by Sir Morton, Chief Justice Chase, Mr. Walker, M. P., General Hooker and Sir, Vice Admiral Farragut, Hon. John Sherman and Mr. Ogden. The festivities concluded with a concert in the parlors of the establishment.

In the Board of Supervisors yesterday Mr. Ely moved to request the Police Commissioners to discontinue assessments for political purposes on the police force. The resolution, being objected to as unnecessary, was withdrawn. An application for back pay from the Judges of the Supreme Court, amounting to about thirty-seven thousand dollars, was laid over. No other subject of importance came up.

The investigation of the case pending before the Street Cleaning Commission and the contractors, Messrs. Knapp, Devos and Brown, which was expected to commence yesterday, did not, on account of a full meeting of the Commissioners not being held. The investigation was fixed for eleven o'clock this forenoon, in the Mayor's office.

The Fire Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, organized three new companies, to be known as Engine Company No. 40, W. Harris, foreman, to be located at Carmansville, in the house of volunteer Engine Company No. 27, and to be composed of fifty men; a hook and ladder company for Carmansville, M. McDermott, foreman, and Engine Company No. 24, to be located in West Thirty-third street, Wm. R. Daniels, foreman. Volunteer Engine Companies No. 23, 35, 43, 15, 37, 27, 15 and 30; Hose Companies No. 42, 43, 44 and 45, and Hook and Ladder Companies No. 17 and 18 were also organized. The officers and members are to be discharged on the 10th of November. Horse carriages Nos. 17, 27 and 30 are not wanted, and will be put in charge of the Comptroller.

Three deaths in addition to those named in our yesterday morning's report have resulted from the explosion on Sunday morning of one of the boilers of the North River steamer St. John, making altogether fourteen lives sacrificed up to this time by this terrible catastrophe.

The boat was visited at her pier by crowds, friends of the victims and curious spectators, yesterday morning, when the dead bodies still remained on board; but most of them were removed by relatives during the day. Some of the injured persons who still live are in a very critical condition. The three who died on Sunday night and yesterday were Mr. Cyrille Archambault, of Montreal, whose wife and child were killed instantly; Mr. Adrian Seale, baggage master, of 59 Leinster street, Brooklyn, and Mr. S. W. Northrop, of 55 Spruce street, New York. It seems that immediately after the explosion some persons on board commenced the foolish work of plying their vociferous, by robbing the injured and the bodies of the dead. Several cases of this kind of theft occurred, and one of the waters of the steamer was yesterday arrested on suspicion of being one of the perpetrators.

By the explosion of the boiler of the new steamer Conjoin at Norfolk, Va., on Friday last, noticed in yesterday's Herald, the boat was blown to atoms, and five persons, all on board, were instantly killed.

Accounts of additional disasters to shipping along our Atlantic and Gulf coasts continue to be received. The officers of the government steamship Massachusetts, which arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday, report that when she was lying in the harbor of Key West, Florida, on the 22d inst., a gale, which subsequently became a hurricane, sprang up. Every vessel in port excepting the Massachusetts went ashore, and on the following morning twenty wrecks were visible from the lookout.

Much damage was also done on shore, and the Key West people say it is the heaviest storm they have had since 1857. The Massachusetts left Key West on the 24th inst., and on the next day fell in with the brig Stella, from Cardenas for Portland, Me., in a sinking condition, and took off her officers and crew.

The steamship Victor, from this port for New Orleans, which was towed into Hampton Roads on Sunday by the steamship Alabama, is reported by one of our correspondents at that place to have been almost a complete wreck and in a sinking condition when she arrived there. The steamship North Star, also hence for New Orleans, which put into Norfolk in a disabled condition on Tuesday last, remains at that place, awaiting repairs.

The steamships Flag and Mississippi, which, the telegraph informs us, have arrived at New Orleans from this port, both experienced severe weather. The Mississippi is reported as having lost her cargo and a portion of her boats and masts. Off Cape Canaveral, Florida, her officers saw a large sunken vessel and the floating fragments from a wreck. Other disasters will be found noted in our ship news column.

The steamer Eagle, Captain Lawrence, which sailed from Havana on the 21st inst. for New York, put into Beaufort, N. C., on Saturday last, 29th, for coal, and was to leave for this city on Sunday if she succeeded in obtaining it. A despatch to Messrs. Spofford, Tilton & Co., the owners, from the captain, states that he experienced very heavy weather after leaving Havana, during which the steamer was swept from stem to stern by the seas; but she received no damage to her hull. She may be expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow.

Argument was heard yesterday by Judge Barnard on a motion, which he subsequently granted, for a writ of mandamus to compel City Comptroller Brennan to draw his warrant for forty-two thousand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars, in favor of Mr. Charles Devlin, to reimburse him for expenditures growing out of the Street Commissioner controversy of 1857.

A somewhat complicated divorce case was yesterday before Judge Robertson, of the Superior Court. In June last Levi A. Lincoln obtained a decree of divorce from his wife Mary on the ground that at the time of her marriage she was pregnant by another man. The lady now applies for a reopening of the decree, alleging that when the suit for it was instituted by Mr. Lincoln she allowed the matter to go by default in consequence of being deceived by her lawyer. She says that after her first marriage she discovered that her husband had another wife, and therefore felt herself free to marry again, and contracted the matrimonial alliance alluded to with Mr. Lincoln. The Judge's decision on the motion was reserved.

Rec'd Hoffman rendered his decision yesterday on the motion to discharge Charles Brown, alias Brown, now under arrest charged with being implicated in the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated by Jenkins upon the Phenix Bank. The Recorder decided to admit Brown to bail in the nominal sum of five hundred dollars, the testimony on the complaint being very slight against him.

Another meeting was held yesterday, at the Steuben House, of the Association of German Cigar Manufacturers and Dealers, organized principally for the purpose of endeavoring to induce Congress to transfer the revenue tax entirely from manufactured to raw tobacco. The report of the Executive Committee, which was read, made some disclosures in regard to the use of counterfeit revenue stamps by some dealers, of which the Secretary of the Treasury has been informed, and it is hoped that a stop will be put to the fraud. Another national convention of tobaccoists and cigar manufacturers is to be held at the Cooper Institute on the 22d of next month, at which it is expected to have present some of the leading internal revenue officers.

A report was started yesterday that the ship Tricolor, lying at a Brooklyn wharf, had had over two hundred deaths from cholera among a cargo of coolies which she carried from Hong Kong to Surinam, on the way to this port; but an investigation of the matter showed that the disease was only malignant dysentery, and that the vessel is now in a healthy condition.

The Brooklyn city jail was on last Saturday night the scene of some proceedings rather inconsistent with the ideas generally entertained in regard to security from the further depredations of convicted criminals after they have been placed under lock and bolt. Seven men who were temporarily confined in this jail, awaiting transfer to the Penitentiary under sentences of ten and five years, for attempts to kill and burglar, were released by some of their outside friends, who, by means of a low adjoining building, a rope ladder and some beams used to brace a fence, managed to get on top of the jail building, in the roof of which they cut a hole.

They then descended to the lower floor, opened the cells of their friends with a skeleton key, and all quietly departed together by the route by which the deliverers had effected their entrance. Up to last evening the fugitives had not been re-arrested.

The stock market was strong yesterday. Governments were firm. Gold was steady, and closed at 148 1/2.

Commercial matters were rather quiet yesterday, but there was more firmness manifested by holders of merchandise than on Saturday as a general thing, though the change in gold was unimportant. Business was rather small, however, in both foreign and domestic produce. Government bonds were quiet and some kinds dull. Cotton was steady. Petroleum was rather firm. On Change floor was steady, with a fair demand. Wheat and corn were weaker but not lower. Pork was irregular. Sugar, beef and tallow were steady. Lard was but unchanged. Whiskey was in fair request at full prices.

President Johnson's Restoration Policy.—What the Southern States Have to Do.

The Southern States, rescued from their late bloody and ruinous rebellion, have been making wonderful progress in the work of a loyal reorganization, all things considered. If the sudden collapse of their Confederate rebellious armies of three hundred and fifty thousand men, scattered over an area of six hundred thousand square miles, is without a parallel in the history of any other people, so likewise is their ready submission to the unprecedented and startling consequences of their failure. So, too, without an example in its spirit of fraternal magnanimity, stands President Johnson's wise and beneficent policy of reconciliation and reunion. Thus it is that he is accepted by the Southern people, not as a conquering despot, but as a welcome benefactor; and hence their progress in the great task enjoined upon them of rebuilding their State Institutions upon the enduring corner stones of the sovereignty of the Union and universal liberty.

But while the prevailing spirit among the Southern people, in view of the necessities and duties of their position, is admirable, we find in their reorganizing State conventions various incongruities and deficiencies which urgently call for correction. It is our present purpose to make them plain, and to show to the people of every State concerned what they have to do, what they must do, in order to secure an early readmission into the national Congress.

President Johnson is master of the situation. The war and the events of the war have made him so. He holds that the rebellious States have never been out of the Union, but that all their doings and all their obligations contracted as rebellious States are null and void. He holds that the war has overthrown the institution of slavery, and that in the reconstruction of the late insurgent States the abolition of slavery must be confirmed and established. He holds that the war debt of the Union must be paid, and that all the States must share in its obligations. He holds that the civil rights of citizens should be given to the emancipated blacks, and he thinks they should share in the political privileges of citizens under certain restrictions, though he does not demand this concession.

These are the essential features of President Johnson's programme of reconstruction; but its execution belongs to the several States concerned. He has submitted the work into their hands, providing them with the necessary provisional agents for a commencement. It is just here that the trouble in the States begins. The State Convention of South Carolina, for instance, recognizes the abolition of slavery and repeals her ordinance of secession instead of declaring it null and void; leaves the question of her rebel State debt untouched, and transfers the subject of the civil rights and political privileges of the blacks to the Legislature, and then adjourns. The new Legislature next meets; but so far it has taken no steps towards the fulfillment of the indispensable conditions of a recognition at Washington, as laid down by the President himself.

From the official instructions and suggestions of President Johnson, beginning with his Virginia and North Carolina proclamations of May last, the essential conditions of reorganization required of each of the late insurgent States are these:—

First—The recognition, in the new State constitution, of the abolition of slavery.

Second—The declaration that the State ordinance of secession, and all the acts, debts and obligations of the State under the rebellion, are not repeated but null and void.

Third—The declaration that the obligations of the national debt must be shared by the State, in common with all the other States.

Fourth—The ratification by the initial State Legislature of the amendment of the federal constitution abolishing and forever prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

Fifth—The concession of the civil rights of citizens, in the courts, &c., to the emancipated blacks.

These are the essential conditions of restoration emanating from President Johnson, in the form of official proclamations or despatches, or familiar conversations with Southern men. He has further declared, in a conversation published with his endorsement, that if he were in Tennessee, acting in behalf of the State, he would urge the concession of the elective franchise to the blacks, under certain limitations: first, to the colored soldiers of the Union army, next to the freedmen of a certain standard of intelligence, or within the limits of a property qualification of two hundred and fifty dollars, as in New York. This is a suggestion merely, and not a condition precedent, thrown out for the information of the Southern States; but we are sure that they would gain much and lose nothing by acting upon it. President Johnson pleads that this question of suffrage belongs exclusively to the States, and he holds, moreover, that it is not a right of the citizen, but a privilege conferred, and that therefore he cannot exact it. But the other five conditions of Southern restoration we have named he holds to be essential to the paramount sovereignty, peace and safety of the Union, and therefore they must be met and fulfilled.

Now we want the disorganized Southern States in process of reconstruction restored to Congress, civil law, order and industry, as soon as possible, in order that they may relieve themselves and assist us of the North in the payment of the national debt from their immense resources. We want to see this thing of military domination superseded everywhere by the civil authorities and usages of a reign of peace. We want to see the full restoration of the South to the condition of the North in the Union, so that fixed laws, security and confidence may invite capital and emigration to the James river, the Chattahoochee and the Lower Mississippi. We want, therefore, to strengthen the hands of President Johnson, and to disarm the radical malcontents of Congress, by bringing the Southern States before the two houses with credentials which cannot be rejected.

Accordingly, as a friend of the Southern people, anxious to help them out of their present troubles and to get them fairly upon their feet under the new order of things, we would appeal to them to fulfill at once the President's conditions aforesaid if they wish this coming winter to be represented in Congress. What can the President do but send them back if his reasonable conditions in their behalf are disregarded? Let the responsible men of the South wisely consider these things and act accordingly.

Partisan Politics—Throwing Dirt.

We print to-day, as curiosities from the partisan journals, two more political misadventures—one from Thurlow Weed on Lucius Robinson and one from Lucius Robinson on Thurlow Weed. Mr. Robinson's epistle is comparatively temperate in substance and style. It notes the fact that Weed's charges of corruption at Albany do not fall on the Comptroller's shoulders, and the fact that Weed has made no attempt to disprove the charge that he got rich by the war. On this point Mr. Robinson cites the fact that Weed was worth only fifteen thousand dollars just before the war, and is worth half a million now. Weed, in answer to a previous letter, in which Robinson had charged him with falsehood, returns that charge in every possible form. He declares that Robinson has "an utter disregard of truth;" that he is "not only treacherously false to the party that elected him Comptroller," but is "dishonored" and "blistered" with "three distinct brands of falsehood." Strange that so old a politician should suppose that such a brand would blister. But figures of speech are cheap. Since the question of veracity in this instance is merely as to whether one offered a hand and the other refused it, and that hand was only the hand of a politician, it is of no great consequence one way or the other; but the discussion shows the manners and courtesies of political life, and especially the freedom with which the lie circumspect and direct passes and repasses from one to another.

These men are supposed to move in our higher political atmosphere—to be out of the contamination of our viler politics. They are respectable men in society; and yet, in their notes, each impugns the respectability and veracity, the honesty, the decency of the other, with a freedom in abuse that is supposed only to characterize the intercourse of the vilest backwaters. Why do we associate this sort of language with the Five Points? Why do we say that it flourishes in the slums—in the filthy neighborhoods where only degraded men and women wallow through existence? Why do we call it Billingsgate? Here is a politician who publicly claims to be the most influential man in this great State, and who asserts that he has controlled our political destinies for half a lifetime, made our Governors, Senators, Comptrollers, at will. Surely this more than king-maker must be above the Five Points standard. And here is a State officer, who, as the larger part of both parties assert, is honest in the most eminent degree, a good citizen and a faithful servant of the public. And yet this most influential and eminent politician abuses his honest office in a style that the most extreme Five Pointer might envy for its fluency of filth. Such is the character of partisan politics and its discussion in the partisan journals. It reduces to the level of the lowest men that ought at least to be able to preserve a decent exterior.

NEW FENIAN PROJECTS.—The Fenian Senate, composed of some fifteen persons, has, we understand, been in secret session in this city for the past few days, cogitating on some initiatory project in the new revolutionary movements in the British empire—probably to be the seizure of a portion of the British American colonies in Canada or Nova Scotia, thence to inaugurate on a substantial basis the insurrection, which is not to be merely an Irish affair, but a British republican revolution, extending throughout the entire empire until an English republic is established. When the Fenians have established themselves in one of the British provinces they can fit out some Irish Alabama or Shenandoah, or say a dozen or two of them, and commence operations against British commerce on the high seas. In these matters, of course, our government is strictly neutral. It has nothing to say upon the question, and will undoubtedly preserve that rigid system of neutrality which the government of England observed during our four years' war. Indeed, we might reply to the British government, in the words of Lord Russell, that these British republicans are seeking for their independence, while the British government is seeking for empire. We believe that there has been a large accession of United States officers of high rank and much experience in the late war to the ranks of the Fenians—men who will no doubt bring wisdom, caution and discipline to the movement, which, in the hands of blustering orators and selfish, inexperienced agitators, might have proved a fizzle. However, whatever new projects the Fenian revolutionists may have in view in British America or elsewhere, our government will not trouble itself about them. We presume that the precedent set by England during our rebellion will be a sufficient guide for the action of the Fenians. When events progress for a few weeks we may ask Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell how they like playing the game out.

NEWSPAPER CHARGES.—Dean Richmond, who is now at the head of the Albany Regency, is fat and generous. We understand that he has advanced a handsome sum towards sustaining the organ of the absent-per-chent Chicago democracy in this city. Barlow and Belmont have got tired of being bled, so that Richmond, who controls both the Regency and the Central Railroad, had to step in and save the organ. We advise our friend the Dean to make his boys behave themselves better than they have been doing, and tell a few less falsehoods. He must look after his man milliner and his associates, and get them to conduct themselves like gentlemen. We shall hold him, and the Central Railroad too, responsible for their conduct in future.

THE FORMER BROTHERS CONVENT.—There was a large audience present on the occasion of the first concert of the three brothers Formes, but they were doomed to disappointment from the outset. In the first place the grand orchestra was dispensed with, as the members had made a strike for eight dollars per night instead of five dollars—an addition to the expenses which the artists did not feel warranted in incurring. This was not the only disappointment, however, for before the concert commenced an apology was made to the effect that Mr. Theodore Formes had a very bad cold and could not sing, and that those who were dissatisfied could exchange their tickets for the concert on Friday evening. The audience took the disappointment very good-naturedly, and but very few persons withdrew themselves of the privilege. Carl Formes opened the concert by singing a song from the Magic Flute; but the audience was evidently unmoved by him, for he sang in a very staid and wavering manner. Mr. S. B. Miller played a transcription from Faust and his own Tarantelle. Wilhelm Formes has a baritone voice of good compass and large power. He sings smoothly, but he guesses many fine effects by neglecting that light and shade which alone gives color to the composition. Still we expect from him better things on his next appearance, when circumstances will be more favorable. Carl Formes sang the Wanderer, by Schubert, with much of his old fire and expression, and he threw into it so much pathos and produced such a breadth of effect that it gained a unanimous encore. His voice was in better order than the rest of the evening. It is probable that circumstances will be entirely favorable to his future efforts.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1865.

THE ACTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI IN THEIR ELECTIONS AND CONVENTIONS.

The action of South Carolina in electing Wade Hampton as Governor, of Georgia in advocating the payment of the rebel war indebtedness, and of Mississippi in refusing to take up and pass the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, is believed to have seriously affected the future policy of the President concerning those States, and to have endangered the admission of their delegates in the next Congress. Had Mississippi cheerfully passed the amendment, a general amnesty would have been immediately declared in favor of all rebels. As it is, but few amnesties will in all probability be hereafter granted to citizens of these States. The same is true of Georgia and South Carolina. The action of their conventions has not justified Presidential confidence, and the rigors of military government and martial law will be the consequence.

THE SPIRIT OF SECESSION NOT DEAD IN THE SOUTH.

The spirit of secession is by no means dead in the Southern States. A. M. Granville C. Torbert, of Tennessee, was declaring loudly in Willard's Hotel last evening against the justice of Executive or Congressional interference in the matter of paying the Southern war debt by the States interested, and he denounced the President openly for making this a condition of readmission. Mr. Torbert is nevertheless an applicant for pardon. He was also President of the Bank of Tennessee when it was made south to avoid the approach of the armies in 1862, and may hold too many Confederate bonds to be disinterested.

DISAFFECTION IN TEXAS.

Letters from Texas say that directly after the war the people of that State were willing to agree to almost anything for the sake of pacification; but that now, owing to the dilatory movements of Provisional Governor Hamilton, much disaffection begins to be manifested. The State has made but little progress in restoring her relations to the Union, nor are the proper facilities yet afforded throughout Texas for taking the amnesty oath.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Preparations are being made at the Freedmen's Bureau to make an extensive report regarding the general school system among the blacks throughout the country, so far as their educational facilities are under the control of the bureau. It is believed, undoubtedly, that the above report will be one of those outward and visible signs that Congress will find it hard to discard in questioning the efficacy of the operations of the bureau.

THE LABOR SYSTEM OF THE SOUTH.

In response to a communication from a Southern gentleman who proposed certain measures for re-establishing the labor system of the South, General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau, has replied as follows, under date of the 10th inst.:—

Any specific plantation regulations which are not inconsistent with the freedom of the employees may be adopted anywhere, and will certainly be regarded with respect; but I am equally anxious to afford as much latitude as possible to individual enterprise, without assuming to interfere too much with merely local regulations.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day amount to \$1,500,000.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

The counterfeiters are improving the quality of their issues so much that bogus large notes have lately been received here which have passed inspection by several sub-treasurers and receiving agents. Officials here candidly advise that no poor man should receive a shill-plaster without careful scrutiny.

RUMORS IN RELATION TO WIRZ.

There are dozens of rumors in the streets in reference to Wirz, the most popular among them being to the effect that he will be hanged on Friday next. Mr. Schade, of Wirz's counsel, who is yet untried in his behalf, has information that the President has not yet taken up the case.

THE FIFTH CORPS.

The services and achievements of the Fifth army corps are about being recorded and preserved in good shape. A complete and official history of the corps is being written, under the direction of a committee of its former officers. All members of the corps who have papers or details of service have been requested to forward the same to Major General J. I. Chamberlain, Brunswick, Me.

REMOVAL OF THE BODY OF COLONEL DAHLGREN.

An order was issued to-day for the removal at two o'clock P. M., with military honors, of the body of Colonel Ulrich Dahlgren from the Congressional Cemetery in this city, preparatory to its transportation to Philadelphia. The Ninth and Fourth regiments Veteran Reserve, under command of Captain Dempsey, were to escort the body to the City Hall, where it will lie in state until to-morrow.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL.

The sale of old lumber and building material in the fortifications around Washington commenced to-day at Battery Parrot. The sales attract large numbers of young men and other representatives of old Virginia farmers, who wish to purchase this valuable material for building purposes and fences. After the old buildings, bomb proofs and abutments have been disposed of the earthworks will be razed and the ground turned over to the original owners. The beautiful groves near Washington and Alexandria which were cut down and uprooted to give our cannon free sweep can neither be replaced nor paid for.

THE HOUSES OF CLERICAL LABOR IN THE DEPARTMENT.

On Wednesday next the order for prolonging the daily labors of the clerical force of the Treasury and Interior departments will be put into effect. The employees interested do not regard the proposed change at all kindly.

THE PUBLIC LAND OFFICE AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

The United States Receiver and Register of the Public Land office in Little Rock, Arkansas, have informed the Commissioner that they have again taken possession of the archives of that office. It is also reported that, jointly with the opinion of the above officials, both the Judge and District Attorney of the United States Court of that State recommended that the business of all other public land offices in Arkansas be merged into the business of the one in operation in the capital of the State.

SECRETARY OF OUR LEGATION AT LIMA, PERU.

Clarence Kyrle, a clerk in the State Department, well known and appreciated for his gentlemanly character and scholarly attainments, has been appointed Secretary of the United States Legation at Lima, Peru.

News from North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1865.

It appears from private intelligence from North Carolina that not more than two of the candidates for Congress in that State, if elected, can take the prescribed oath that they have never voluntarily aided the rebellion. There is apprehension of a dearth of food in North Carolina before the next crop is secured. The present crop is very materially injured by the protracted drought which has prevailed. The crop has been very limited in parts of the State where there were military operations on a large scale.

Thanksgiving in New York.

ALBANY, Oct. 30, 1865.

Governor Fenton has issued a proclamation naming Thursday, the 7th day of December, as a day for Thanksgiving and prayer.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Tweed presiding.

Supervisor Pratt moved the appointment of Jacob N. Long and J. P. Cummings as Commissioners of McComb's Dam bridge, in accordance with the law of 1848. The motion was adopted.

Supervisor Ely moved that the Police Commissioners be requested to prohibit the practice of politicians in levying assessments upon policemen for the purpose of party organization.

Supervisor Davis thought that this was unnecessary, as the duty would suggest itself to the Commissioners. Its adoption would be disastrous.

Supervisor Ely thought the resolution could do no harm; that assessments of this nature were a great injustice.

Mr. Davis alluded to the passage of the resolution, and Mr. Ely then withdrew the motion.

The Committee on Annual Taxes reported in favor of